

DUTCH SHIPS ARE TAKEN OVER

President Wilson Issues a Statement, Explaining Why the Ships Were Seized.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Upon Holland's refusal, in the face of German threats to put into effect her voluntary agreement for restoring her merchant marine to normal activity, the United States government last night requisitioned all Dutch ships in American waters. At the same time Great Britain was taking over Dutch vessels in British ports.

A total of seventy-seven ships of probably 600,000 tons was added to the American merchant marine by the requisitioning. Another 400,000 tons are put into the allied service by Great Britain's action. Most of the ships were in the food carrying trade between the United States and Europe.

Waited 48 Hours.

President Wilson's proclamation taking over the ships was issued only after word finally came from London that Holland's delayed reply was a rejection of the British-American demand. The government had waited more than 48 hours beyond the time when Holland had been requested to make a decision as to whether she would carry out the original pact or submit to requisitioning. Every effort was made to avoid drastic action, as transfer by agreement was sought rather than by seizure, although the latter is an exercise of sovereign rights justified in international law and practiced by all nations.

As late as 6 o'clock last night it was disclosed that the President had been informed of the delay in the Dutch reply, with the request that he indicate whether or not the requisitioning should proceed. He decided to await the formal reply, which proved unacceptable, although under other conditions it might have served as a basis for further negotiations.

Proclamation Issued.

The president's proclamation was issued immediately, authorizing the navy to take over the vessels, which would be equipped and operated by the navy department and the shipping board, the Dutch crews being supplemented by American civilian sailors and naval reservists. Compensation will be made to the owners as required by law.

Although the ships have been taken over without any formal agreement, the United States proposes to carry out scrupulously the terms of the original pact, so that Holland shall receive ample foodstuffs and will be protected in her colonial trade by having sufficient tonnage to maintain its commerce.

In a statement outlining the negotiations which preceded the requisitioning, President Wilson pointed out that the permanent agreement had been blocked by Germany, despite the little kingdom's acute need of foodstuffs, for which the agreement provided. A temporary agreement then was negotiated to tide over the emergency and that, too, was held up by Prussian diplomacy.

President's Statement.

President Wilson authorized last night the following statement: "For some months the United States and the entente allies have been conducting negotiations with the Dutch government with the object of concluding a general commercial agreement."

A very clear statement of the character of these negotiations was made on March 12 to the Dutch parliament by his excellency, the minister of foreign affairs of Holland. As appears from the statement, the discussion proceeded upon the basis of two fundamental propositions, namely, that the United States and the Allies should facilitate the importation into Holland of foodstuffs and other commodities required to maintain their economic life and that Holland should restore her merchant marine to a normal condition of activity.

"It was the task of the negotiators to develop a specific application of these propositions which would be acceptable to the government concerned. Early in January, 1918, the negotiators came to an understanding which was embodied in a tentative agreement which was submitted to the governments concerned in order that, if acceptable, it might be ratified, or, if unacceptable, a counter-proposal might be made."

"The negotiations becoming prolonged, the Dutch delegates proposed, in order that their ships might sooner be put into remunerative service, that Dutch tonnage lying idle in American waters should, with certain exceptions, be immediately chartered to the United States for periods not exceeding ninety days. This proposal was accepted."

Catarhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running ear or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be removed and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

ed by the United States government and on January 25, 1918, the Dutch minister at Washington handed to the secretary of state of the United States a note expressing the terms of the temporary chartering agreement and his government's acceptance thereof.

"This agreement provided, among other things, that 150,000 tons of Dutch shipping should, at the discretion of the United States be employed partly in the service of Belgium relief and partly for Switzerland on safe conduct to Certe, France, and that for each ship sent to Holland in the service of Belgium relief a corresponding vessel should leave Holland for the United States. Two Dutch ships in the United States ports with cargoes of foodstuffs were to proceed to Holland, similar tonnage being sent in exchange from Holland to the United States for charter, as in the case of other Dutch ships lying in the United States ports."

"The agreement was explicitly temporary in character and, being designed to meet an immediate situation, prompt performance was of the essence. The Dutch government, at once disclosed, however, that it was unwilling or unable to carry out this chartering agreement which it had itself proposed. The first desire of the United States was to secure at once shipping, as contemplated by the agreement to transport to Switzerland foodstuffs much needed by the state. One difficulty after another was, however, raised to postpone the chartering of Dutch ships for Swiss relief, and, although the reason was never formally expressed, it was generally known that the Dutch ship owners feared lest their ships should be destroyed by German submarines, even though on an errand of mercy, and though not traversing any of the so-called 'danger zones' proclaimed by the German government. That this fear was not wholly unjustified has unhappily been shown by the recent act of the German government in sinking the Spanish ship 'Sardiner' outside the 'danger zone' when carrying a cargo of grain for Switzerland and after the submarine commander had ascertained this fact by an inspection of the ship's papers."

"In respect of Belgian relief, the Dutch government expressed its present inability to comply with the agreement on the ground that the German government had given Holland to understand that it would forcibly prevent the departure from Holland of the corresponding ships, which under the agreement were to leave coincidentally for the United States. The Dutch government even felt itself unable to secure the two cargoes of foodstuffs, which under the agreement it was permitted to secure, since here again the German government intervened and threatened to destroy the equivalent Dutch tonnage which under the agreement was to leave Holland for the United States."

"Nearly two months have elapsed since the making of the temporary chartering agreement and the proposed general agreement has lain even longer without reply on the part of Holland. Meanwhile the German threats have grown more violent, with a view to preventing any permanent agreement and of forcing Holland to violate any temporary agreement."

"On March 7, through Great Britain, a final proposal expiring on the eighteenth was submitted to Holland. A reply has been received, which, while in itself 'unacceptable,' might under other conditions have served as a basis for further negotiations. But the events to which I have alluded have served to demonstrate conclusively that we have been attempting to negotiate where the essential basis for an agreement, namely, the meeting of free wills, is absent. Even were an agreement concluded, there is lacking that power of independent action which alone can assure performance."

"I say this not in criticism of the Dutch government. I profoundly sympathize with the difficulty of her position under the menace of a military power which has in every way demonstrated its disdain of neutral rights. But, since coercion does in fact exist, no alternative is left to us but to accomplish, through the exercise of our indisputable rights as a sovereign, that which is so reasonable that, in other circumstances, we could be confident of accomplishing it by agreement."

"Steps are accordingly being taken to put into our service Dutch shipping lying within our territorial jurisdiction. This action on our part and the similar action which is being taken by governments associated with us leaves to Holland ample tonnage for her domestic and colonial needs. We have informed the Dutch government that her colonial trade will be facilitated and that she may at once send ships from Holland to secure the bread cereals which her people require."

"These ships will be freely bunkered and will be immune from detention on our part. The liner New Amsterdam which came within our jurisdiction under an agreement for her return, will, of course, be permitted at once to return to Holland. Not only so, but she will be authorized to carry back with her the two cargoes of foodstuffs."

Just ask for
Bluhill
Green Chile Cheese
and be sure
it is Bluhill!

GLASS OF SALTS IF YOUR KIDNEYS HURT

Eat less meat if you feel Back-
achy or have Bladder
trouble.

Meat forms uric acid which excites and overworks the kidneys in their efforts to filter it from the system. Regular eating of meat must finish the kidneys occasionally. You must relieve them like you relieve your bowels; removing all the acids, waste and poison, else you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sour, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment; the channels often get irritated, obliging you to get up two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids and flush off the body's urinous waste get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine and bladder disorders disappear. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys and stop bladder irritation. Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then, thus avoiding serious kidney and bladder diseases.—Advertisement.

which Holland would have secured under the temporary chartering agreement had not Germany prevented. Ample compensation must be paid to the Dutch owners of the ships which will be put into our service, and suitable provision will be made to meet the possibility of ships being lost through enemy action.

"It is our earnest desire to safeguard to the fullest extent the interests of Holland and of her nationals. By exercising in this crisis our admitted right to control all property within our territory, we do no wrong to Holland. The manner in which we proposed to exercise this right and our proposals made to Holland concurrently therewith cannot, I believe, fail to evidence to Holland the sincerity of our friendship toward her."

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

When Itching Stops

There is one safe, dependable treatment that relieves itching torture and skin irritation almost instantly and that cleanses and soothes the skin. Ask any druggist for a 35c or \$1 bottle zemo and apply it as directed. Soon you will find that irritations, pimples, blackheads, eczema, blotches, ringworm and similar skin troubles will disappear. A little zemo, the penetrating, satisfying liquid, is all that is needed, for it banishes most skin eruptions and makes the skin soft, smooth and healthy. The E. W. Ross Co., Cleveland, O.

Advertisement.

OIL EXCHANGE IN SALT LAKE CITY

SALT LAKE, March 21.—After preliminary work of two months arrangements were completed yesterday by V. G. McIntyre and associates for the establishment of an oil exchange at the Hotel Utah in the quarters formerly occupied by the Hotel Utah buffet. Announcement that the deal for the quarters had been closed was made last night by Dan F. McCoy and R. L. Hughes, associates of Mr. McIntyre. The buffet furniture is now being removed and it is expected that the oil exchange will make its initial bow April 2.

The local institution will be known as the Oil Exchange and Board of Trade and will be operated in conjunction with the Denver Oil Exchange and Board of Trade, established by Mr. McIntyre and his associates. It will deal in oil issues exclusively and in no promotions, the organizers announce. Mining stocks will not be called.

The initial steps toward the establishment of the exchange were taken by Mr. McIntyre about two months ago. Because of business requiring his attention in Denver, the organization of the local exchange was permitted to rest temporarily. About two weeks ago Mr. McCoy and Mr. Hughes came to Salt Lake to make final arrangements and since that time they have been negotiating for suitable quarters. The exchange is reported to have received the support of many representative business men of the city and the chief object of the organizers between now and the opening date will be to procure additional support, arrange for furniture and trained assistants.

Carrying out the policy established at Denver, the exchange will establish an investigative and information bureau.

Both Mr. McCoy and Mr. Hughes announced last night that their investigations had satisfied them that there was to be great activity in oil in Utah and western Wyoming this summer. They also expressed the opinion that probably six weeks to three months would be required to make the necessary investigations and conduct proper educational campaigns before the exchange would reap any benefits.

KING ALFONSO AGAIN ORDERS A CABINET

MADRID, March 21.—Antonio Maura, former premier, and Conservative leader, has been instructed by King Alfonso to form a cabinet.

The resignation of the cabinet of the Marquis de Alhucemas was presented on March 9. Yielding to the king, the cabinet agreed to continue in office. A dispatch from Bilbao Tuesday says that the de Alhucemas' cabinet again had resigned.

PROSPERITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

Internal Trade Leaps to Un-
heard of Proportions Due
to War Conditions.

MANILA, Jan. 28.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The Philippine Islands have enjoyed during the past twelve months the greatest prosperity in their history. War conditions, prices and demands are directly responsible. In the past two years, the balance of trade in favor of the islands has been \$50,000,000, 65 per cent of which is to be accounted for in the unprecedented prosperity of 1917.

Internal trade has leaped to unheard of proportions. There is more money in every part of the Philippines today than ever before. More business is being done and the currency reflects this condition. Despite constant accretions to the currency, through importations from United States mints, the Philippine bank, the government financial institution, has had to issue paper ten, twenty and fifty centavo bills, and one peso notes.

Internal revenue taxes, collected on the same basis in 1917 as in 1916, went up nearly 23 1-3 per cent reaching the highest figure in history.

Sugar an Exception.

With the exception of sugar, all departments of insular trade profited by the prosperity of the country. Freight rates quintupled and sextupled, for sugar, and the Philippine producers often faced a loss on their sales in the United States.

When the price of sugar in the United States was fixed by the federal control board, it was so regulated that under existing trans-Pacific rates profitable transactions in Philippine sugar were no longer possible. Samuel Ferguson, president of the government bank made a special trip to Washington in the interests of the sugar men and got a pledge of additional ships for the Philippines. Whether this pledge included provision for lower freight rates is not known here. Unless the new ships bring a substantial reduction in existing freight rates, it is believed they will not help out the sugar industry.

Hemp Plays Big Role.

Hemp, with all the world demanding it for ships and war vessels, played a big role in the prosperity of the islands. During 1917 it reached record prices and paid its producers handsomely. Hundreds of owners plantations have become rich in the past two years. Scores of Americans who years ago picked out Mindanao, the land of the untamed Moro, as ideally suitable to hemp, and then struggled along for years on the verge of bankruptcy, suddenly found their optimism justified and their years of toil and hardship repaid by two years of undreamed of prosperity.

Likewise the coconut planters have been carried along on the crest of the wave of success. During the early part of the year prices rose steadily as American manufacturers demanded the product at any cost. But freights also rose. This led many business men to figure that if it were possible to sell the raw copra—the dried meat of the coconut—at a profit, it would be much more profitable to extract the oil locally, save a large part of the freight cost and count that saving as profit. During the year, fully twenty coconut oil mills, all of small capacity were started in Manila alone and in the provinces as many more were inaugurated.

Tobacco Business Great.

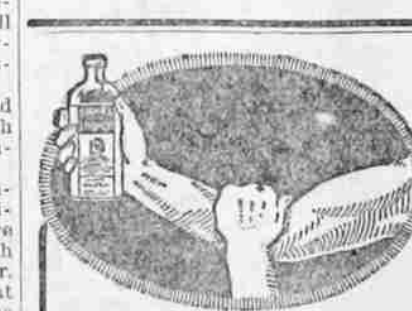
The tobacco planters, manufacturers and dealers have also had a year of unparalleled business success. The demand for Philippine tobacco and cigars from the United States has been such that Philippine growers and planters have been unable to meet it. The year saw the cigar production of the islands very largely increased while the acreage planted to tobacco was also largely increased. But there are no signs of abatement of the demand.

A similar story can be told in every line of Philippine business. The country is literally rolling in money.

FORMER EMPRESS OF ABYSSINIA DIES

LONDON, Feb. 23.—(Mail.)—Taitou, Dowager Empress of Abyssinia, died on February 11, at Addis Abeba.

The empress who was a widow for the fourth time when in 1883, at the age of 30, she married Menelik, then simply King of Shoa, was a woman of great force of character. A princess of Tigre, she was of very fair complexion and had remarkably small hands and feet. In her youth she was celebrated for her beauty. From the first, as became a daughter of the King of Gondar, she took an active part in the troubled politics of Abyssinia, and was concerned in all the civil wars and intrigues which ended in the raising of Menelik—to whom she bore no children.



Ah! That's the Spot

Sloan's Liniment goes right to it. Have you a rheumatic ache or a dull throbbing neuralgic pain? You can find a quick and effective relief in Sloan's Liniment. Thousands of homes have this remedy handy for all external pains because time and time again it has proven the quickest relief. So clean and easy to apply, too. No rubbing, no stain, no inconvenience as is the case with plasters or ointments. If you once use Sloan's Liniment, you will never be without it. Generous sized bottles, at all druggists.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

Sloan's prices not increased. 25c-50c-75c

GAS ON STOMACH SOUR STOMACH INDIGESTION HEARTBURN

Instantly Relieved by

BISURATED MAGNESIA

IN 5 GRAIN TABLETS
AND POWDER FORM

BISURATED Magnesia is Magnesia especially prepared for the safe, speedy and certain correction of dangerous stomach acidity. It comes only in the form of five grain tablets and powder in sealed blue packages. Do not confuse with commercial magnesia, milk of magnesia or citrate of magnesia. Look for the word BISURATED and get the genuine from DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.—Advertisement.

dren—to the position of Negus-Negusti (Emperor) in 1889. At Adowa, where the Italians suffered a crushing reverse, she accompanied Menelik to the battle headquarters and put her own hereditary troops in the field.

During Menelik's long illness she practically governed the country and kept it from internal disorders. On Menelik's death at Christmas, 1913, his grandson Lijl Jeassu, a youth 18, became Emperor, but the young ruler failed to maintain order, and largely on Tai-Tou's initiative he was deposed in September, 1916, and his aunt Zeodita, Menelik's older daughter, was proclaimed empress.

SHE WAS IN BED TWO MONTHS.

Women suffering backache, rheumatic pains, sore muscles, stiff joints or any symptoms of kidney trouble should read this letter from Mrs. S. C. Small, Clayton, N. M.: "I had been under the doctor's care all summer and in bed two months, but kept getting worse. In January I got so bad I told them something had to be done or I couldn't live. We noticed an advertisement for Foley Kidney Pills and sent for some. They have done me more good than all other medicines. A. R. McIntyre Drug Co.—Advertisement."

Killed in Action.

Died of Accidents.

Died of Disease.

Died of Wounds.

Wounded Severely.

Wounded Slightly.

First Lieutenant Frederick O. Klakring.

Sergeant Louis A. Zeman.

Cook Charles J. Hoover.

Corporal Berry W. Laughton.

Corporal Oille Q. Marshall.

Mechanic Leroy B. Hall.

Privates:

Robert D. Beale.

Byron H. Dean.

Clarence Flourney.

Donald A. Gerard.

John H. Hoke.

Donald A. Hunt.

Robert R. Leib.

Crumley C. McKay.

Orten E. Myers.

Ernest Van de Mark.

Fremon S. Wells.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 20.—A Canadian overseas casualty list issued here today mentions the following Americans:

Wounded: V. L. Pearce, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gassed: Irving Alexander and J. E. Elgin, Detroit; G. S. Sullivan, Brownsville, Ore.; M. A. Johnson, Calumet, Mich.; P. G. Grant, Sneads Ferry, N. C.; N. D. Wigner, Millersburg, Pa.; R. Athey, Grigler, Minn.; M. English, Wren, Ohio.

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